

WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

VOL. V.]

SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1824.

[NO. 221.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, EVERY TUESDAY,
BY PHILIP WHITE.

The terms of the Western Carolinian will
hereafter be as follows: Three Dollars a year,
No paper discontinued, (except by
order of the Editor) until all arrears are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at fifty cents
per square for the first insertion, and twenty-five
cents for each subsequent one.

All letters addressed to the Editor, must be
post-paid, or they will not be attended to.

DESULTORY.

Singular Casualty.—In the town of Attleboro, a girl about 12 years of age, having left in the school house something which she wanted, and finding the door shut, undertook to get in thro' the window; and it is supposed, as she jumped from the ground to effect her purpose, the sash fell at the moment, and caught her by the neck, her feet just cleared the ground. Her mother found her dead, suspended from the window.

The North American Review has been proscribed in France. By a formal order of the government, its title is inserted in the list of prohibited books, and the custom house officers are commanded not to bidden to have it on sale, and it is subject to be seized when found in any person's possession.

A Wondrous Tree.—A paper in South Carolina, states that near Howel's Ferry, on Broad River, on the York side, stands a Sycamore Tree, which, for its great size and capacity, surpasses perhaps any one in the United States. It is seventy two feet in circumference, with sixteen feet of a hollow in diameter—has held within that space seven men on horseback. Tradition reports it gave shelter and afforded protection to many families, during the lowering days of the American Revolution.

The following is the number of inhabitants of the 4 wards of Charleston, from a census taken by order of the corporation of that city:

Whites	12,357
Slaves	13,852
Free Col'd.	1,018

Total—27,817

Of this number 648 were children under one year old.

Pedestrianism.—On Saturday, the 17th inst., a pedestrian fete was performed in Amity, N. Y. by John Finch, which it is presumed equals, if not surpasses any thing of the kind ever achieved. One hundred Eggs were placed in a direct line, three feet apart—a box was placed at one end of the line, and in forty seven minutes, Mr. Finch took them up singly, and carried them one by one to the box and placed them carefully in it. He performed the fete with apparent ease, and it was the opinion of several gentlemen present, that he might have performed it in much less time.

A decision has lately been made in England by the Lord Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench, which is of some interest to the citizens of the U. States. The decision goes to exclude persons born in the United States, after the peace of 1783, from inheritance of land, the property of progenitors who continued to be British subjects, even at the time of their death. It is intimated that an appeal will be made from this decision to parliament.

Deluvion, or Alluvion!—A paper published in Maine states, that an acre of land with trees, has glided from the shore into the river adjacent, and formed an island in the channel, on which the same trees are yet standing.

Mr. Perkins, besides discovering a method of discharging cannon by steam, has lately taken out a patent for steam rockets. They may be made of any size of several hundred pounds weight, if necessary.

—**Something** was granted something called a constitution to some of his states. The assemblies of Westphalia and the Rhine are to consist of four branches—two composed of nobles, one of representative of the cities, and another of delegates elected by the community, each having a conditional negative on the others.

France.—By a law recently passed, the present French chamber of deputies, and succeeding ones, are to have a duration of seven years, like the English parliaments.

The National Intelligencer uses the words *ultra prints, ultra politicians, &c. &c.* as applicable to the friends of the administration. We had thought that those opposed to the administration, were termed *opponents*; we suppose, because Mr. Crawford the head, and themselves the body, of the Government, and of course, that the papers opposed to them are *ultras*. But it is cruel to laugh at a whipped boy, isn't it? We wish Hogarth could have witnessed friend Joseph's countenance when he made his exit "for the last time" from the President's house! Those who saw it, say it was of most dolorous import.

Balt. Patriot.

The Georgia Chronicle intimates that the Savannah postmaster is to be Postmaster General, when Mr. Crawford is elevated to the Presidency! This is the agent who appeared in Providence, Rhode Island, of late, and presided over the caucus party there.

RADICAL STATISTICS.

A Philadelphia paper states that Crawford meetings in that state were attended in

Delaware county, by	3
Lancaster county,	9
Fayette county, Democratic Radicals,	6
Federal do.	17
Mount Holly	—23
Philadelphia, "Fragment of Factions,"	120
Aggregate of Caucus men in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, as far as ascertained,	165

We are extremely gratified to find that the appointment of Captain Barron to the command of the Philadelphia Navy Yard and station, has given such general satisfaction to the respectable citizens of that place. The same feeling seems to pervade the country, generally, wherever the intelligence of his being brought again into service has been received.—*Nat. Journal.*

Early Cotton.—A Merchant of Hamburgh, G. L. has several hands picking out Cotton; and from the specimens exhibited, the color appears beautiful—the crops bid fair to yield plentifully, notwithstanding the drought.

Parrots.—In England, a milliner lately brought an action against a lady of the same avocation, to recover the value of a parrot. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff of 30 guineas (\$140) damages. One of the witnesses, a dealer in parrots, said they were birds of great value, especially if they spoke French; and that he had sold one as high as 60 guineas, (\$240). —

FROM THE ALBANY GAZETTE.

SICILIAN DWARF.

The body of the little Sicilian dwarf, who has been recently shown to death in London, had been presented to the royal college of surgeons, by the person who had exhibited it when alive. The father, who it appears resided in Dublin, and was only apprised by the public papers of the death of his child, arrived in London on time to recognize its dismembered trunk in the dissection room of the college. It appears the child had been taken surreptitiously from its parents.

Ancient Inscriptions.—in various places of Galloway, large crags are to be met with, having very ancient writings on them, some of which the antiquary deciphers, but others not; one of these, in the farm of Knockebay, has cut deep on the upper side—

"Lift me up, and I'll tell ye more."

A number of people at one time gathered to this rock, and, after much labor, succeeded in lifting it up, with hopes, no doubt, of being well repaid for their trouble with the treasure beneath; but how must they have been disappointed, when instead of finding

"Lay me down, as I was before."

An old fellow was set in the pillory for abusing the civil authority; he was afterwards brought before a bench of judges, and threatened with a severe punishment, if they heard of any such doings in future. You shall hear no more (says he) but I'll serve you a trick which the devil never did. 'And what is that?' said one of the judges. 'I will leave you,' said he.

Cheap Religious Tracts.

THE subscriber having been appointed agent for "the American Tract Society," as received from the general depository, a great variety of interesting religious Tracts, which he constructed to sell at the rate of 10 cents for a tract. **Converse of New-Haven**, has purchased the copy right of this most excellent work, for the United States, and has already published two or three stereotype editions.—More than one hundred copies of his editions have, within a few months, been circulated in Western Carolina, it is believed, to the universal satisfaction of subscribers. The present edition is, in all respects, to be equal to his former editions. The price of the present and future editions, well bound, is Eleven Dollars to subscribers, Twelve Dollars to non-subscribers. Subscriptions to be paid on the delivery of the Books, in December next.

Statesville, Aug. 16, 1824. 6it'25

DANIEL GOULD.

Salisbury, July 30, 1824. 17

Dwight's Theology.

THIS justly celebrated work has undergone seven or eight editions in England. "It is now published there in a pocket form—it having been previously stereotyped, in octavo and quarto." S. Converse of New-Haven, has purchased the copy right of this most excellent work, for the United States, and has already published two or three stereotype editions.—More than one hundred copies of his editions have, within a few months, been circulated in Western Carolina, it is believed, to the universal satisfaction of subscribers. The present edition is, in all respects, to be equal to his former editions. The price of the present and future editions, well bound, is Eleven Dollars to subscribers, Twelve Dollars to non-subscribers. Subscriptions to be paid on the delivery of the Books, in December next.

Salisbury, July 30, 1824. 17

E. DICKSON.

New Leather,

BUT OLD WORKMEN!

E BENEZER DICKSON again presents his compliments to old customers and new friends, and to all others who want *shoes*: and received, "all the way from" Philadelphia, a supply of as good *Leather* as ever covered the foot of man in Salisbury: this leather he is prepared to make up into boots, shoes, stockings, pumps, &c. &c. in as handsome a style of workmanship, and on as low terms, as any shoemaker in North-Carolina. As the subscriber constantly works in his shop himself, and will keep none but the best of workmen, he can pledge good work to those who may favor him with their patronage. His shop is on Main street, opposite the Bank, with a big boot before the door, as a sign. Public are invited to try the *new leather*; and if they are not then satisfied, why, they can try another shop.

Salisbury, July 30, 1824. 17

E. DICKSON.

Salisbury, July 30, 1824. 17

Martin F. Revell, Tailor,

A DOPTS this plan of informing the citizens

of Salisbury, and its vicinity, in general, that he has commenced

Tailoring Business.

in part of John Utzman's house, situated in Market street, a few doors from the East corner of the Court-House; where he is prepared and will be happy to accommodate any gentleman who are disposed to patronize him in his line of business, in the neatest and most fashionable style. *Ins long experience.* He flatters himself, *if any, in the country, that there are but few, in the execution of his work.* A fair trial is all he asks, to prove the above assertion. The changes of fashion shall be strictly attended to, as he has left a correspondent in the District of Columbia, (where he is last from) who will send him the fashions on, in their regular seasons. He hopes by strict attention to business, to receive a liberal share of public patronage, as he is determined nothing shall be left undone to render general satisfaction.

Salisbury, May 5, 1824. 206

Coach Making.

THE subscriber offers his services to the pub-

lic in the above line, and flatters himself

from long experience and steady application for a number of years, in Europe and America, to give general satisfaction to those who may favor him with their work.

SAM'L LANDER.

Salisbury, April 26, 1824. 204

N. B. Carriages, of all descriptions, bought and sold, on commission.

P. S. A journeyman wanted at the above busi-

ness, to whom good wages will be given.

S. LANDER.

Wanted, as an Apprentice at the above

business, a young man from 14 to 16 years of

age, and of correct and industrious habits—one

from the country would be preferred: to whom

a good chance be given.

Coach Making.

THE subscriber begs leave to return his

grateful acknowledgments to his friends

and the public, for the very liberal patronage he

has received in his line of business: and informs

them, that he has procured a number of work-

men from Philadelphia and Newark, which

enables him to finish work in a style rarely seen

in the western part of the state. He also has

a continual supply of materials, of the best qual-

ity and most fashionable patterns. He intends

keeping constantly on hand, at reduced prices

for cash only, Sulkies, Stick and Pannal Gigs,

Chariotees, Coachees, Landaus, Phatons, Ba-

rouches, Landaulets, Caravans, and Mail Stages,

of a superior construction. Repairs done at the

shortest notice, and in the best manner. Orders

from a distance thankfully received, and punc-

tually attended to.

J. G. MORSE.

Charlotte, March 1, 1824. 97

Another Watch Stolen.

WAS stolen from the subscriber's bed-room,

by some daring villain, on Tuesday night,

the 10th inst., a silver, doubled cas'd, capp'd

Watch, made by B. Bolton, Liverpool, No 3106;

and also, at the same time, a black fur hat,

about half worn. The street window of the

room in which I usually sleep being left open on

that night, the hardened rogue crept in, and

took the watch and hat from one end of the room,

while myself and family were asleep at the other end.

A reasonable reward will be paid for apprehending the thief and returning the stolen

articles, or for the thief alone. All watch-mak-

ers and others, are requested to stop the watch,

should it be offered for sale, or for repair.

CHARLES BILES.

Salisbury, Aug. 13, 1824. 19

P. S. It is ascertained that *Lex Bass*, a run-

away from Henry Allemong, (who is described in

his advertisement) is the thief who robbed my

house of the above-mentioned articles. C. B.

August 24, 1824.</

INTELLIGENCE.

NORFOLK, AUGUST 16.

By the fast sailing ship *Tally-ho*, Capt. Glover, is 31 days from Liverpool arrived in Hampton Roads yesterday, Liverpool and London papers, the latter to the 2d July, are received at the Commercial Reading Room. Her Majesty the Queen of the Sandwich Islands had departed this life. The British Government were assembling a military force to be sent to Portugal, as Capt. G. understood, at the request of the Portuguese Government, to preserve tranquility.

The Great dimensions of the Peloponnes have ceased. A letter from Napo di Romania, the seat of the Greek Government, of the 11th of May says—"A large fleet is about to sail from the navy islands, and the fourth year of our struggle will be the most glorious of all."

A fire broke out in Edinburgh on the morning of the 24th June, and burned with great fury for 9 hours, when its further progress was checked. It is stated to have been the most destructive fire that has occurred in that city for many years. Forty families are said to have been rendered destitute by this calamity.

Herald.

The King of Wurtzburg was on a tour in France, and was expected to arrive at Marseilles on the 8th. Count Golbz was appointed Prussian Ambassador to London. The Dwina at Archangel was still covered with solid ice, May 17, and the thermometer was 5 degrees below the freezing point.

We do not find that any further change try. The Journal de Debats the 5th ult. continued to contain attacks on the Ministry, said to be from the pen of M. De Chateaubriand.

The papers announce the death of the Grand Duke of Tuscany. The French Court was ordered to go into mourning for fifteen days. There was a fair prospect of abundant harvests in England.

Disturbances continued in Ireland. A respectable protestant was literally stoned to death in Searif by the Catholics.

A grocer has been fined £100 in London for selling adulterated pepper. The Greek government has ratified the loan negotiated in England.

The King of Portugal it is said has applied to the British government, for a loan of troops, to check the turbulence of his own subjects.

The King of France, as reported, has been very ill.

On Monday, the 5th of July, the Americans in Paris celebrated the anniversary FAYETTE, and Mr. Brown our Minister, honored the company with their presence.

The London Courier, of the 12th of July, contains an account of the funeral of Lord Byron, which took place that day. "Vast crowds assembled early in the morning, in Great George street, to witness the grand funeral of Lord Byron. The whole street was one mass of human beings, nor were they only confined to this spot, for every street through which the procession passed, was lined with people." The body was entombed at Nottingham on the 16th.

The Holy Alliance vs. German Universities.

Two hundred and fifty students have lately been expelled from the University of Halle, in Prussia (being more than one half the whole number); and some have in vain applied to be received at Gottingen (kingdom of Saxony.) Two gentlemen of the Duchy of Oldenburg, who left the university about twelve months ago, accused of having belonged to secret societies, were put under arrest in their houses, their papers sealed, and were examined by a member of the Council Government, sent expressly to their place of residence. They had afterwards to give bail to a considerable amount, and are incapable of holding any employment until they are perfectly cleared. One of the above gentlemen held a situation, from which he was instantly suspended. Halle is the university from which Bonaparte, after the battle of Jena, sent away all the students within twenty four hours' notice, on account of their known patriotism and attachment to the Prussian monarchy.

M. DE VILLELE, the present Prime Minister of France, and now perhaps a Duke, is among the most fortunate men of the age. Not long since, he was a practicing Attorney at Bordeaux, was a member of the Chamber of Deputies, in 1817, advanced to the Peerage, and now at the head of the Councils of France. M. de Corbiere, Minister of the Interior, was also an Attorney at Bordeaux.

Chas. City Gazette.

From Havana.—The following is an extract of a letter to the editor of the Charleston Patriot, dated,

"Havana July 31.—The Pirates and privateers are now making sad havoc on the northern coast of Cuba—the last, in the opinion of all honest men here, are no better than the first—the sole object of both is plunder. The pirates rob the Americans, and the privateers rob the Spaniards. Most of the vessels coming to this port are overhauled either by the one or other."

Balt. Pat.

PRESIDENTIAL ITEMS.

The Crawford Convention, consisting of 35 members, and representing about one third of the counties in Pennsylvania, and about one twentieth part of the people in those counties, met at Harrisburg on the 9th inst. Resolutions, approving of the late Washington Caucus, and the nomination of Messrs. Crawford and Gallatin, were adopted, and an elector's ticket, favorable to their election, was Or-

med.

Mr. Crawford arrived at Frederick, in this State, on Tuesday evening last on his

as improving in health. He was accompanied by his wife and friends."

Balt. Pat.

A letter from an intelligent gentleman in Pike co. to the editor of the post-globe correspondent, dated July 5, says—

With regard to this county, there is a large majority in favor of ANDREW JACKSON.

At a meeting recently held in Cape May county, N. J. it was resolved to support Gen. Jackson and Mr. Calhoun for the offices of President and Vice-President.

At a public meeting at Covington, Ky. on the 17th ultimo, Jackson received 44 votes; Clay 33; Adams 1; Crawford none. Mr. Calhoun was nominated as Vice-President, with but two dissenting votes.

At a Company Muster held at Hunter's 7th inst. where there were about 100 men from different parts of the County, it was proposed to take their votes on the Presidential question; when there appeared but one man in opposition to Gen. JACKSON.

Edenton Gazette.

A number of the citizens of the county of Pasquotank, and Elizabeth City, having assembled at the house of Col. Bell on the 13th inst. it was proposed to take a vote on the Presidential question: And, out of about 300 persons who were present, 230 voted for Gen. Jackson for President and Mr. Calhoun for Vice-President. About 40 who did not vote, expressed their preference for Gen. Jackson. There were perhaps about 30 friendly to the election of Mr. Adams, but they were not counted.

In the Senate.

In Assembly.

Mr. Adams	10	Mr. Adams	65
Crawford	14	Crawford	43
Clay	6	Clay	20
Doubtful	2		
	32		128

A ballot of the two houses at the close of the late session would have produced a result not varying two votes from the foregoing statement. A familiar intercourse with the members of the legislature during the two late sessions, enables me to speak advisedly in relation to their Presidential sentiments. The fall meeting will vindicate the accuracy of this statement.

The assertion of Mr. Noah, that the "Clay men will go for Crawford," is entirely gratuitous. The friends of Mr. Clay are not to be disposed of without their own knowledge or consent. With two or three exceptions, they will not go for Crawford, nor will the votes of the state be given to the Treasury candidate.

A Crawford paper, however, makes the following calculation; which of these estimates is right, we won't venture to say:

	Senate.	Assembly.	Total.
For Mr. Crawford	21	70	91
Mr. Adams	9	45	54
Gen. Jackson	5	5	10
Doubtful	2	8	10

Mr. Clay.—By a letter to the editor of the Federal Gazette, and other accounts of a similar import in the New York papers, it is very evident that the Crawford party have been "hallooing before they were out of the woods." It appears they must strike a bargain with Mr. CLAY before the corrupt sale of the electoral vote of New York can be ratified; and not even then, without it will secure the election of Mr. Crawford by the people. THIS IS IMPOSSIBLE! The condition of the contract to be proposed to Mr. CLAY is, that he must lower his peak and pass under the lee of Mr. Crawford! Will the lofty spirited "Achilles of the West" (as Mr. HAYNE states at the last session) come down to this? NO!

Baltimore Patriot.

Philadelphia, August 14.
U. S. BANK STOCK.—118½ 118 5-8, this forenoon. In New York, yesterday, sales at 118½ to 118.

THE CROPS, &c.

In this immediate vicinity, and in all the lower counties, the crop of corn was never more promising than at this moment, and, saving a general hurricane, at no period within our recollection, were the prospects of the farmer more favorable than at the present period.

Petersburg Republican.

Caution.—Eleven men nearly lost their lives lately at Waterloo, N. Y. in consequence of drinking buttermilk that had been kept in a glazed earthen vessel.

How to Preserve Milk.—In a spoonful of wine horse radish, add it will remain sweet for several days, either in the open air or in a cellar, while other milk will change.

Emigration to Hayti.—We understand that the agent of the Society for promoting the emigration of free coloured people to Hayti, concluded a contract with Mr. Porter yesterday morning, for the conveyance of one hundred emigrants to Hayti, on board the brig De Witt Clinton, a superior vessel, only six months old, and upwards of 300 tons burthen.

[N. Adv.]

Who pays the piper?—It is a notorious fact, that the whole country swarms with political emissaries, and that Newspapers are gratuitously distributed in every direction, all for the good of the people, and to promote the election of William H. Crawford. This is all perfectly fair, but then this question naturally arises: who pays the expense? [Mass. Spy.]

Sport of the Times.—In letters, several gentlemen, now letters, wrote, say—"The gentlemen of the New York Club now candidly confess that HENRY CLAY can eat ECLIPSE, and ought to have done so in the match. Wherefore they will not run him again—equal terms being denied to the Virginians."

Subscriptions have been opened, in Charleston and elsewhere, under an act of the legislature of this state, for stock in a Company to make a Turnpike Road from Asheville, by the Warm Springs, to the Tennessee line. It is computed that, now, not less than forty thousand head of hogs, five thousand head of horses and mules, and a proportionable number of horned cattle, are annually driven this road to the Southern market.

A "Gunpowder Plot" lately developed itself in Princeton, New-Jersey. An extract of a letter from a student in the Theological Seminary at Princeton, dated July 28, (published in the Philadelphia Register,) between the hours of two and three o'clock, last Monday morning, a rocket, supposed to contain five pounds of powder, was placed at the base of the President's door, in front of his dwelling; the consequence was an explosion, breaking out the panels two inches in thickness, casting them up the case almost into the second story, breaking the banisters of the stair way, cracking the wall, and splitting a mahogany dining table which stood in the passage. Four persons have been suspected to have been engaged in the plot, two of whom have been dismissed by the civil authority. [New York Patriot.]

A meeting of the citizens was held at the Tontine Coffee house in New York on Thursday evening, at which George Warner, an old whig of the Revolution, presided, and Thomas Hazard, Jr. acted as secretary. All accounts agree in saying that the house was crowded to overflowing. The object of the meeting was to take into consideration the recent proceedings of the New York Legislature, in the rejection of the electoral law, and the late dismissal of the Hon. De Witt Clinton from the office of Canal Commissioner. Resolutions were adopted reprobating in severe terms the rejection of the electoral law, the dismissal of Mr. Clinton, recommending the Utica Convention to nominate Mr. Clinton for the office of Governor, and recommending similar meetings to be held throughout the state for similar purposes.

Rapid Travelling.—A gentleman left New York in the steam boat on Saturday week, at 5 o'clock p. m. and breakfasted at Mr. Bagg's tavern in this village on Monday morning at 8 o'clock, having travelled about 250 miles in 39 hours.

Utica (N. Y.) Gazette.

A mathematical toast.—The fair daughters of Columbia, may they ever strive to beauty, subtract envy from friendship, multiply amiable accomplishments by sweetness, divide time by sociability and economy, and reduce scandal to its lowest deromination.

A military company of young men, in Natchez, Miss. have the unique, but very appropriate idea, "Try us" for the motto on their flag.

A London morning paper, some time ago, pronounced a high eulogium upon a piece which was represented as performed at one of the Theatres Royal the evening previous; but it turned out that no such play had been acted.

SALISBURY'S

TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 31, 1824.

A correspondent in Franklin, Haywood county, advises us, under date of the 17th inst. that the Commissioners appointed by the Governor of this State, in pursuance of a resolution of the last General Assembly, to treat with the Cherokee Indians concerning certain reservations of land which they claim, had arrived in that place, and were then holding a council with the Indians, who had assembled there in considerable numbers.

Caswell—Bartlett Yancey, senate.

James Rainey, and Charles D. Donoho, commons.

Person—Robert Van Hook, senate.

John G. A. Williamson, and Thomas Webb, commons.

Rockingham—Thomas Blackwell, senator.

Robert Martin, and John L. Martin, commons.

Franklin—Charles A. Hill, senator.

Frank Fox, and Guilford Lewis, commons.

Robeson—Isaac Sullivan, senator.

Warren Alford, and Shadrack Howell, commons.

Wayne—Gabriel Sherard, senator.

Philip B. Raiford, and Arthur Borden, commons.

Moore—B. W. Williams, senator.

Alexander McNeill, and Josiah Tyson, commons.

Bladen—Mr. Shipman, senator.

W. M. Singletary, and J. J. McMillan, commons.

Washington—Thomas Johnson, senator.

Peter Picott, and A. N. Vail, commons.

Pasquotank—John Pool, senator.

Carter Barnard, and J. L. Bailey, commons.

Camden—Caleb Perkins, senator.

Thomas Tillett, and Wilson Webster, commons.

Washington—Bartlett Yancey, senator.

James Rainey, and Charles D. Donoho, commons.

Person—Robert Van Hook, senator.

John G. A. Williamson, and Thomas Webb, commons.

Rockingham—Thomas Blackwell, senator.

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Philip B. Raiford, and Arthur Borden, commons.

Moore—B. W. Williams, senator.

Alexander McNeill, and Josiah Tyson, commons.

Bladen—Mr. Shipman, senator.

W. M. Singletary, and J. J. McMillan, commons.

Gen. LA FAYETTE.

With unspeakable pleasure, we announce the arrival of GENERAL LA FAYETTE at New York, on Sunday last. Every countenance beamed with joy on the receipt of this gratifying intelligence, which, coming warm from the heart, evidenced the happy feelings of our citizens, at the prospect of welcoming in person the Apostle of Liberty, the Friend of Man, the early, the constant, the brave and undaunted defender of American Freedom and independence.

Peters

PRESIDENTIAL VOTES.

The following list of the states, with the man-	
ner of choosing electors, and the number of	
electors in each, will, no doubt, be acceptable	
to many of our readers:	
New Hampshire, by general ticket	8
Massachusetts, by general ticket	15
Rhode Island, by general ticket	4
Connecticut, by general ticket	8
Vermont, by legislature	7
New York, by legislature	36
New Jersey, by general ticket	8
Pennsylvania, by general ticket	28
Delaware, by legislature	3
Maryland, by districts	11
North Carolina, by general ticket	12
South Carolina, by legislature	11
Georgia, by legislature	9
Kentucky, by three districts	14
Tennessee, by districts	11
Ohio, by general ticket	16
Louisiana, by legislature	5
Indiana, by legislature	5
Mississippi, by general ticket	3
Illinois, by people districts	3
Alabama, by general ticket	5
Maine, by people districts	9
Missouri, by people districts	3

The MANNER of choosing the President

The electors must be chosen within 34 days preceding the first Wednesday in December—the number of which must correspond to the number of Senators and Representatives each State is entitled to. No particular qualifications are necessary for the office of elector; the incumbent, however, must not, at the time, hold any office of trust and profit under the government of the United States. The electors of December, in their respective states. The President and Vice President are voted for separately. The electors make a list of the number of votes given, and for whom—which is sealed, directed to the President of the Senate of the United States, and then transmitted to Washington.

The certificates are opened and the votes counted in the presence of both Houses of Congress. The person having a majority of the whole number of votes is elected. But if no person have such majority, then the members of the House of Representatives elect a President by ballot, from the three most prominent candidates—the representation from each State, whether it be large or small, being allowed but one vote. A member or members from two-thirds of the states, constitute a quorum, and the person who has a majority of all the states in his favor, is elected. On the third day of March next, the ninth Presidential term will expire.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Charleston Courier, from a gentleman at Albany, during the late session of the Legislature of that State, dated August 5.

I attended the debate in the House yesterday, on the resolution of Mr. Wheaton, of New York, proposing to lay on the table the resolutions from the Senate, with the view of subsequently appointing a joint committee on the Electoral Law. The debate lasted the whole day, and eventuated in the adoption of the resolution, by a vote of 68 to 49. The result was loudly applauded in the gallery, and appeared to occasion much surprise among the members themselves. The Speaker, who is one of the Crawford men, either blundered, through much ignorance, or designedly embarrassed the friends of the resolution. These were infinitely stronger in debate than their opponents. Mr. Wheaton, well known as Reporter of the U. S. Supreme Court, supported his resolutions in a speech of much ability. Mr. Gardiner, of New-York, made a very impressive appeal to the House, which he concluded by an affecting apostrophe to the spirit of WASHINGTON, whose portrait is immediately above the Speaker's chair. Judge Finch, an old gentleman, quite a veteran on the floor, and having all the weight which honest sincerity carries with it, among plain and honest men, reminded the House of their allegiance to the people, "whose voice called for the Electoral Law, in a tone of ten fold thunder, from Buffalo to the eastern end of Long Island." There was a pathetic earnestness in his manner, when, looking round the House, he exclaimed—"You took like the people—so much like the people, I can not believe that you would deny the people their rights."

The Rev. Wm. Hogan, in Philadelphia, has published an address to the congregation of St. Mary's church, renouncing the Catholic religion as established by the church of Rome, and assuming that of the Greek church for his future guide.

The Greeks.—The Committee in New-York appointed to receive contributions for the relief of this virtuous and oppressed people, have forwarded to Mr. Rush, the American Minister to the Court of St. James, the sum of £6,600 sterling, to be applied for their benefit.

On Thursday, 5th inst. the Officers stationed at New York Navy Yard, gave a dinner to the celebrated American Novelist, JAMES COOPER, Esq. formerly an officer of the Navy.

The French Dauphin.—We see by the New York papers, that the person calling himself the son of Louis XVI, of France, is now in that city, on his way to Europe. He cannot speak English, but is soliciting pecuniary aid to enable him to effect his purpose.

FROM LATE LONDON PAPERS.

A quantity of acid earth has been brought from Persia by Colonel Wright. The inhabitants use it in making sherbet; it contains sulphuric acid.

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eruption issued from the Mountain Pre-

nger Regencies in Java. Masses of

Rock were thrown from the Volcano,

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African Oak.—A correspondent re-

quests us to warn those who, in the

course of their business, have occasion to

work upon African oak, of the poisonous

effects of splinters of it, when run into

the flesh. He states that two sawyers in

his neighborhood have died from it, and

that several others have been laid up.

so as to preserve the great Republican party.' I hope the remarks of Mr. Tallmadge will be published. They were too good to be lost. His manner is dignified and impressive, and his tones and gestures graceful and oratorical. I have ascertained, and assure you with pleasure, that even if the Legislature shall choose the Electors, it is quite uncertain whether Mr. Crawford will get this State.'

As an evidence that the Albany junto calculated to manage the proceedings of the legislature entirely in their own way, it may be well to mention, that the disgraceful resolution which was introduced which passed the Senate on the 1st, and was drawn up and in print before the legislature convened.—Albany Gazette.

At the Democratic Ward Elections, held in this city on Monday last, the Jackson Delegates were elected, we believe, in every ward. The Democrats in Philadelphia, are generally for Jackson and Adams. There are but few Crawfordites in this district, and they office-holders and their relations, with the editor of the Democratic Press at their head—with this fact before them, our readers may have a pretty correct idea of the "signs of the times" in Philadelphia.—U. S. Gazette.

The citizens of Fayetteville, in this state, have held a meeting, to make arrangements to receive and honor, in a suitable manner, that illustrious friend of our country, Gen. La Fayette. Among the resolutions passed on the subject, was the following:

Resolved, By the citizens of Fayetteville, in town meeting assembled, that the Minister of Police be requested to

address a letter to Gen. La Fayette,

soon as his arrival in this country is ascertained, conveying to him an expression of the good feelings of the citizens of Fayetteville towards him, their high sense of his exalted worth, their gratitude for his military services in achieving the independence of their country, their esteem and respect to him as a patriot and friend of the rights of mankind, their love for him as the companion of him, "who was first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen," and the very great pleasure they would experience in seeing among them a man to whom they are so much indebted.

It is acknowledged by all, that the drought of this summer is most alarming, and the very great extent to which it has prevailed, gives good reason to fear that the scarcity of provisions may be such as has never before been witnessed in our country. Pendleton (S. C.) Messenger.

A New York wit, in noticing the appointment of Mrs. Wilson, as Post Mistress at Trenton, (N. J.) observes that it is putting the mails under petticoat government.

Liberality!—The City Council of Albany, on the petition of ANSON SPOONER who lost his eye sight by the bursting of a cannon on the 4th July, granted him permission to ask charity for ten days.

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the flesh. He states that two sawyers in

his neighborhood have died from it, and

that several others have been laid up.

Lord Byron.—On Saturday the will and Codicil of this great man were lodged in the Registry of Doctors Commons, by Mr. Hobhouse and Mr. Hanson, his confidential friends and executors, for safe custody, delicacy forbidding the proving of it until the arrival of his Lordship's remains from Greece.

Extraordinary operation.—Dr. Fayerman, of Norwich, on the 9th of this month, performed successfully a singular and dangerous operation on the child of Mr. Moore, a respectable grocer, of Ber street, by an incision into the cavity of the chest, from whence he extracted one pound eleven ounces of highly purulent matter. The patient had previously suffered from a prolonged distemper, the result of typhus fever and subsequent inflammation of the lungs. The child, we are given to understand by Mr. Moore (at whose request this is inserted) is rapidly recovering its original state of health.

Benefits of Steam Navigation.—Among the unthought of and almost wonderful effects of the application of steam to the navigation of vessels by the ever memorable Fulton, the papers furnish us with accounts from parts of the country where they have been least expected. A steamboat, on the Upper Mississippi, (above the Missouri,) reached St. Louis, in less than three days, a distance which has formerly required 50 days for other boats to perform: and ships are towed from Quebec to Montreal, on the St. Lawrence, in three days, a passage, made by wind and sail, on an average for the last few years, of 17 days. Such is the progress of an invention, which has produced a new era in the history of navigation.

N. Y. Statesman.

The Minister from this country to Chili, HEMAN ALLIN, Esq. arrived at Santiago de Chili, in April, where he was received with the ordinary honours by the government; and by the people at large, with the strongest indications of satisfaction.

The Boston Medical Intelligencer says, "there is no doubt of the fact, that people take too much medicine; where ten actually die of acute disease, ten more are doctored to death, at their own solicitation."

MARKETS.

FAYETTEVILLE PRICES, Aug. 19.

Cotton, 8. Island, 23 to 13½; flour, fine, 5; superfine, 5½; wheat, new 80 ct. a 90; whiskey, 32½ a 35; peach brandy, 55 a 60; apple do. 50 to 55; corn, 45 to 50; bacon, 9 a 10; salt, Turks Island; 70 a 80 per bushel; molasses, 27 a 29; sugar, muscovado, 10 a 10½; coffee, prime, green, 22 to 25; 2d and 3d quality, 20 a 22; tea, hyson, 21 a 20 a 21; 20; flaxseed, 75 a 80 cts; tallow, 7 a 8; beeswax, 31 a 32; rice 3½ to 4 per 100 lbs.; iron, 4½ to 5½ per 100 lbs.; tobacco leaf, 3 a 3½; manufactured, 5 a 20 pr. cwt.

OBSERVER.

CHARLESTON PRICES, Aug. 16.

Cotton, S. Island, 23 to 26, stained do. 14 to 18; Maine do. 23; Santee, 22 to 23; short staple, 14 to 15 Whiskey 30 to 32 cts.; Bacon, 8 a 9 cts.; Hams, 11 a 12½; Lard, 12 a 12½; Bagging, Dundee and Inverness, (42 inch,) 24 a 25; Coffee, Prime Green, 18 19 Inf. to good, 15 a 17. North-Carolina Bank Bills, 4 a 4½ per cent dis.; Georgia Bank Bills, 3 a 3½ per cent. dis.; Cape Fear and Newbern, 4 a 4½ per cent. dis.

NEW-YORK, AUG. 9.

Cotton.—Since our last, there has been but little doing in this article; the price is about the same as last week:

Uplands, 15 to 16 cents; Louisiana, 16 to 18; Tennessee, 14½ to 15½; Alabama, 14½ to 16.

DIED,

In this town, on Saturday, the 6th inst. Adalaid Rose, infant daughter of William and Adalaid Curtiss, aged 3 months and two days.

In Concord, on Saturday, the 21st inst. after an illness of nine days, of the measles, Leonora, daughter of Henry and Nancy Williams, aged nine years and ten months.

No more the pleasant child is seen

To please its parent's eye;

The tender plant, so frisk and green,

Is in eternity.

COMMUNICATED.

Also, in Concord, on the 8th inst. Alexander Hudson, 15 years of age.

Also, in Concord, on the same day, Sarah Caroline, infant daughter of Mr. Jesse D. Burkhead, aged about fifteen months.

At his residence, in the county of Mecklenburg, Va. on Tuesday, the 27th of July, Col. Mark Alexander, in the 65th year of his age. A blank in society is left by the death of this estimable man, which will be long felt.

At Washington, Penn. Col. Thos. Stokely, a native of Edenton in this State, and a brave soldier of the Revolution.

A Situation, wanted.

A YOUNG man, who can come well recommended as a teacher, wishes to get employment in a school, or an Academy. He will engage to teach all that is commonly taught in Academies. A letter directed to A. B. Steele, Iredell county, will be promptly attended to.

Salisbury, 26th August, 1824.

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By SATURDAY'S MAIL.

GEN. LA FAYETTE.

From the New-York Statesman, of the 17th ult.

The illustrious benefactor of America, the soldier, patriot, and statesman of our revolution, the bosom friend and companion in arms of the immortal WASHINGTON, the steadfast friend of liberty all over the world, has come, in his old age, and full of honors, to the country of his youthful glory, to witness its greatness and renown, to receive the congratulations of his surviving compatriots, and to become the guest of the nation—the guest of ten millions of grateful freemen!

Welcome LA FAYETTE! It is a

joyous welcome.

Early yesterday

morning, Capt. Allen, was announced by the Telegraph, to have arrived below, with

General LA FAYETTE on board. The

pleasing intelligence spread over the city

THE MUSE.

MOONLIGHT.

A luxury of deep repose! the heart
Must surely beat in quiet there. The light
Is such as should be on the poet's harp
When he awakens his first song of love,
Echoed by the wind and nightingale.
There is a silver beauty on the leaves—
The night has given it; and the green turf
Seems as just spread for fairy revelling.
I will not look on it—it is too fair!
Its green, moon-lighted loveliness but mocks
The hot and hurried scenes in which we live.
God! that this Earth should be so healthful,
And yet so wretched!

ON SLANDERERS.

O, may the wretch, to scandal given,
To secret of Heaven,
From every social circle driven,

 In warm disdain;
 His envious rotten bosom riven
 With keenest pain!
The fiend who could, in spiteful jest,
The fame of lovely maid molest,
And fill with grief her virtuous breast—

 Where'er he goes,
 Be still considered friendship's pest,
 The worst of foes.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the London Medical Adviser.

NERVOUSNESS.

Nothing is more common with people who first and are habitually melancholy, than to feel, as they say, "a sinking" in the breast, a heaviness in respiration, and frequently pain. These symptoms are inseparable from depressed spirits. What is the first cause?—which is no more than an involuntary exertion of the respiratory muscles to keep themselves free from the weight newly imposed upon them; or, in other words, from the sluggishness which the nerves supplying life to the heart, lungs, and great blood vessels, are disposed to. If this first cause (grief) continue, this sluggishness will follow, and therefore heavy sighing, still increasing as it goes on.

The digestive organs—stomach, liver, and spleen, being supplied with nerves from nearly the same branches, are also oppressed—that is, the nerves do not act as powerfully as before, and indigestion follows. This re-acts upon the nervous system, and general disease is the consequence. No wonder then that men under afflictions of the mind become diseased. So great a sympathy exists between the brains, the organs of digestion, and the circulation, that some ancient philosophers supposed the seat of the soul to be the stomach.

The par vagum, or eighth pair of nerves, is the largest that comes out from the brains, and this descends to supply the stomach with life and feeling; while the parts immediately surrounding the stomach are supplied with nerves from the spinal marrow—the brains itself communicates with the stomach directly. Hence afflictions of the mind in most cases operate upon the stomach—grief, joy, anger, all the strong passions, seem to derange it. Who has not observed, that one who has met with a sudden great calamity, refuses to eat; in like manner, if a child be promised any thing delightful to it—such as to be taken to the play—the stomach does not crave supply.

New Invention.—We have seen Mr. Linnie's new invention. It is a curious piece of mechanism, comprising a complete fowling peice, barrel 33 inches long, calibre 5-8 inches, detonating lock, butt with proper angle, ram-rod, &c. &c.; a complete fishing rod about 12 feet long, dog-call, looking glass, and snuff-box, with pen, in the small compass of an extraordinary sized walking stick, weighing about 3½ lbs. When used as a fowling peice, it contains a flask, with powder and shot sufficient for 12 or 14 charges, and can be used as a walking stick or fishing rod, loaded and primed, with the greatest safety. Its portability is such, that it can be transformed to all its purposes, including loading, priming, and firing, in the short space of three minutes. Mr. Linnie is a native of Kirkwall, in Orkney, and now on his way to Edinburgh and London, for the purpose of laying his invention before the Societies for the encouragement of Arts.

Inverness Courier.

ANECDOTE.

An Irishman who had just landed, said that the first bit of meat he ever eat, in this country, was a roasted potato—boiled yesterday. And if you don't believe me, I can shew it to you, for I have it in my pocket now.

MORAL and RELIGIOUS.

FROM THE BOSTON TELEGRAM.

CHEROKEE INDIANS.

A letter from J. C. Ellsworth, dated Brainerd, May 25, 1824, and published in the Christian Mirror, contains the following paragraph:

"The Lord is working wonders amongst this people. He is greatly blessing the exertions of missionaries. In the past year, many, as we hope, have been brought into the kingdom of the Redeemer. At Carmel about 30, High-tower 20, Hawlie 4 or 5, Wills Town about 8, Creek Path 3 or 4, and at this place 2 or 3 of the scholars."

A work of divine grace commenced a few weeks since in the vicinity of New Canton, in Virginia. The minister was zealously engaged in the good work; the meetings well attended, and is was delightful to Christians to behold the great moral change which had already taken place. A Concert of Prayer, a Bible Society, and a very large Sabbath School were established.

Ibid.

Presbytery of Indiana.—A Presbytery has recently been formed in Indiana. "It embraces the whole state west of a line running due north from the mouth of Kentucky river." They have seven Ministers, and a prospect of speedily increasing them, thirty-one organized Churches, and a Missionary Society, called the Missionary Society of Indiana.

N. Y. Rel. Chron.

The number of inhabitants is perhaps 1500. Most of these are nominally catholics. There are two priests of the Roman Church at Detroit; and they are the only priests in Michigan Territory. The first Protestant Church is a neat building, and well finished. For nearly two years, Mr. Joshua Moore, a licentiate from the New Brunswick Presbytery, has preached in it. His labors have been lately much blessed. About 15 are the hopeful fruits of a revival, which has taken place the past winter in the Presbyterian church at Detroit. The whole number of members is now 30.—Ibid.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY. The twentieth annual meeting was held in Freemason's Hall, on Wednesday, May 5. Lord Teignmouth took the chair. From the report it appears, that during the last year there have been issued from the depository 123,197 bibles and 167,298 testaments, making, with those issued in former years, an aggregate of 3,442,832 copies of the scriptures dispersed by the society in the British dominions since its formation. The report also stated that about 800,000 copies had been circulated by the society on the continent of Europe, making a grand total of more than 4,200,000 copies circulated in 20 years thro' the agency of the society.

N. Y. Observer.

The State of the Episcopal Church....1824.

GEORGIA.

In this diocese the Church is rapidly rising into notice, and its present state and prospects are such as to warrant the most sanguine expectations of its more general extension. As yet, there are only four organized Churches in the Diocese: one at Savannah, one at Augusta, one at S. Simon's Island, and one at Darien; the two latter being under the pastoral charge of the same Clergyman, the Rev. E. M. Matthews. All these congregations, it is believed, are in a flourishing condition, and increasing in numbers. In Savannah and Augusta, there are large and commodious edifices of brick, furnished with every thing requisite for the due celebration of publick worship. In Oglethorpe county, there is an aged, pious, and exemplary Presbyter of the Church, the Rev. Mr. Strong, who occasionally officiates to a small congregation in his vicinity; but as yet, no information of the regular organization of the congregation has been communicated.

French Protestants.—The Irish catholics, in a petition to the British parliament, state that the protestants of France, according to their own returns, amount to only 542,000 souls; and that they possess 345 temples, and 138 other houses of prayer. The number of French protestants has been usually estimated at one or two millions. The Irish catholics complain that they are not so well treated by the protestant government of Britain, as the French protestants are, by the catholic government of France. Hampshire Gaz.

CENTRAL JACKSON.

Shortly after the decisive action of the Horse Shoe, General JACKSON was desirous of effecting a union with some of the army corps operating on the Georgia frontier, and orders to that effect were issued. The commanding officer being much retarded in his movements, and doubting his ability to comply with the orders, from the scanty supply of provisions in his camp dispatched an officer to the General to represent his condition. JACKSON, anticipating the object of the communication to be made, received the messenger with an invitation to breakfast; remarking, afterwards, he would attend to the despatches, of which he was the bearer. The accustomed

homely far of parched acorns was immediately placed before them, from which the General satisfied his appetite, expressing a hope, that they were palatable to his young guest. The youthful officer, struck forcibly with his reception, purposely neglected his instructions, and returned to the camp of his immediate commander, declaring that he felt ashamed to complain of their superior condition to the general in chief, who was himself subsisting on acorns, and yet still moving on in the career of victory.

Among the most serious charges brought against Gen. JACKSON by the apostate Editors, who are arrayed against the administration, is that of having declared martial law. We remember that when the enemy was driven from the town of Richmond, (see same papers,) we particularly speak of the Richmond Enquirer and Democratic Press) lauded the general or his conduct, and were particularly bitter against Judge Hall, for his reprehensible conduct. We also remember, that when Gen. Wilkinson declared martial law in New Orleans, December, 1806, and suspended the *Habeas Corpus*, these very papers were loud in his vindication. What was orthodox republican doctrine then, is moral treason now.

There are some facts connected with the declaration of martial law, by Genl. JACKSON, which ought to be known. They will, in the eyes of the reflecting and the just, tend greatly to the justification of the conduct of the general. When it was distinctly ascertained that the enemy were on our coast, and meditated a landing, Gen. JACKSON held a consultation with Gov. Claiborne, and the State and United States Judges, in New-Orleans, as to the proper mode of proceeding, on the great emergency. The propriety of declaring martial law, was discussed. The measure was agreed upon, Judge Hall only dissenting—and he thought the only one that could save the country from the enemy. To the question distinctly put to Judge Hall, whether the General could constitutionally declare martial law? The Judge gave his positive dissent, but acquiesced in its expediency. The General asked, "Will you imprison me if I do enforce martial law?" The Judge smiled, and answered, "I expect not." Judges Matthews and Hall then asked if Gen. JACKSON could usefully employ them, on the great emergency? On the General's answering in the negative, the Judges left the city.

The facts we have here detailed, show conclusively that the declaration of martial law, was not produced by the arbitrary will of Gen. JACKSON—but was dictated by patriotism, and sanctioned by as sound civilians as Mr. Richie himself.

Louisiana Journal.

We have lately heard an anecdote of General JACKSON, which we do not recollect to have seen published: On a Saturday during the late war, having given directions that there should be no working or unnecessary noise in the camp, one of his officers came to him and complained that some methodist soldiers had assembled in violation of his orders, and opened a prayer meeting. "Go then and join them," said the general, "and request that they will not forget me in their prayers. God forbid that praying be an uncommon noise in my camp."

Ontario Freeman.

A lady meeting in the street a gentleman who was frightfully ugly, took him by the hand, and led him to the shop of a statuary, to whom she said, "just like this," and departed. The gentleman astonished asked the meaning of this; the statuary answered—the lady has employed me to make a figure of the devil, and as I had no model she promised to bring me one.

House and Sign Painting, &c.

GEORGE W. GRIMES informs his friends and the public, that he still continues to execute all kinds of House, Sign, Coach, Wind-
shield, Chair, and Ornamental Painting, in a style of workmanship equal to any in the country. Gentlemen having work to do within 50 or 60 miles of Salisbury, can engage the subscriber's services on very short notice.

The subscriber takes this opportunity to return his sincere thanks to all those who have generously extended their favors to him; and by his faithfulness and industry, in future, hopes still to merit their friendship and patronage.

Salisbury, July 5, 1824.

N. B. The subscriber will keep on hand, for sale, all manner of paint and colors prepared for the accommodation of those who may wish to do small jobs of painting, but who do not

want to pay for the services of a painter.

6th 24^r BENJAMIN MORROW.

TRENTON DOLLARS.

WILL be paid for apprehending and securing in gaol, George, about twenty-four years old, near six feet high, stout, and tolerably black.....and his wife Abby, nineteen years old, common size, black colored, and very likely. They were brought from the Eastern Shore of Maryland last November, and ran away the 8th instant, and no doubt are attempting to get back. They

were brought from the Eastern Shore of Maryland last November, and ran away the 8th instant, and no doubt are attempting to get back. They

will aim to pass through Salisbury, Lexington, Greensboro', Hillsborough, and so on to Petersburg.

Any information, directed to Harrisburg, South-Carolina, will be thankfully received.

JOHN SPRINGS.

York District, S. Carolina,

11th August, 1824.

TRENTON DOLLARS.

WILL be paid for apprehending and securing in gaol, Stephen, thirty-five years of age, tolerably black, five feet 6 or 8 inches high, one leg rather shorter than the other; he is no doubt in company with the above described negroes; he belongs to the estate of Capt. James Potts,

deceased.

6th 24^r BENJAMIN MORROW.

TAILORING BUSINESS.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public at large, that he has survived his tedious illness of the fever, so that he can attend to his shop again. He hopes that his customers may not forget to call on him as usual, as there shall be nothing lacking to render them general satisfaction in the above business he pursues. Those that may please to call on the subscriber, no doubt will be as well pleased as in any other shop in the town of Salisbury. It is not very necessary to mention distant favors as some do, for gentlemen are in the habit of having a particular fashion to suit themselves in dresses: I will engage to have as good work done as can be done in the town of Salisbury, and on the most desirable terms. Also, cutting and repairing will be duly attended to.

N. B. Ladies' services can be got at my shop, opposite the State Bank, in Salisbury.

JULY 30, 1824.

SAMUEL PRICE.

IT 24

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

ROWAN COUNTY.

COURT OF EQUITY, April term, 1824: Henry Stoner and his wife, Barbara Stoner, John Waller and his wife Eve, Elizabeth Barnard, and Adam Loposser, versus Conrad Kihor, Mary Ridelin, Mary Smith, Henry Earmhart, George Bullen and Peggy his wife, the heirs at law of Christian Kihor, dec'd.: Petition for sale of real estate.

Also, 6 likely negroes, one of whom is an experienced hammerman, blower and forge carpenter.

All the property of Col. Wm. Black, executed at the instance of J. F. Brevard and D. M. Forney, administrators of the estate of Henry Connor, deceased.

And, also, 350 acres of land on Ball's creek, adjoining the aforesaid tract of Col. Black's, including a comfortable dwelling-house, and other necessary out-buildings, a good grist mill, saw mill, cotton gin, &c. the property of Benjamin Emmerson, executed at the instance of the

court.

The fertility of the soil, and healthy situation of the above lands, on and near the banks of the Catawba river, a river which bids fair, at some future day, to afford a great source of wealth to the western section of our state, laying aside their other and great advantages, ought to be sufficient inducements for purchasers; and it is to be hoped that persons wishing to obtain great bargains, will view the premises, and attend the sale.

Also, a third part of 927 acres of well timbered land, lying on the waters of Mountain Creek, adjoining the lands of Fulenwider, Abernathy, Cook, and others, and containing an inexhaustible mine of iron ore.

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Also, 6 likely negroes, one of whom is an experienced hammerman, blower and forge carpenter.

All the property of Col. Wm. Black, executed at the instance of J. F. Brevard and D. M. Forney, administrators of the estate of Henry Connor, deceased.

And, also, 350 acres of land on Ball's creek, including the aforesaid tract of Col. Black's, including a comfortable dwelling-house, and other necessary out-buildings, a good grist mill, saw mill, cotton gin, &c. the property of Benjamin Emmerson, executed at the instance of the

court.

The fertility of the soil, and healthy situation of the above lands, on and near the banks of the Catawba river, a river which bids fair, at some future day, to afford a great source of wealth to the western section of our state, laying aside their other and great advantages, ought to be sufficient inducements for purchasers; and it is to be hoped that persons wishing to obtain great bargains, will view the premises, and attend the sale.

Also, a third part of 927 acres of well timbered land, lying on the waters of Mountain Creek, adjoining the lands of Fulenwider, Abernathy, Cook, and others, and containing an inexhaustible mine of iron ore.